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United States of America

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ELENO FERNANDEZ-GARCIA JOSEPH D.
SANFORD,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 1:20-CR-00138-NONE-SKO

STIPULATION REGARDING EXCLUDABLE
TIME PERIODS UNDER SPEEDY TRIAL ACT;
FINDINGS AND ORDER

DATE: September 21, 2020
TIME: 1:00 p.m.
COURT: Hon. Sheila K. Oberto

This case is set for a status conference on June 8, 2020. On May 13, 2020, this Court issued General Order 618, which suspends all jury trials in the Eastern District of California until further notice and allows district judges to continue all criminal matters, excluding time under the Speedy Trial Act with reference to the court's prior General Order 611 issued on March 17, 2020, the court's subsequent declaration of a judicial emergency based on 18 U.S.C. § 3174, and the Ninth Circuit Judicial Council's Order of April 16, 2020 continuing this court's judicial emergency for an additional one-year period and suspending the time limits of 18 U.S.C. § 3161(c) until May 2, 2021, with additional findings to support the exclusion in the Judge's discretion. This and previous General Orders were entered to address public health concerns related to COVID-19.

Although the General Orders address the district-wide health concern, the Supreme Court has emphasized that the Speedy Trial Act's end-of-justice provision "counteract[s] substantive

openendedness with procedural strictness,” “demand[ing] on-the-record findings” in a particular case. *Zedner v. United States*, 547 U.S. 489, 509 (2006). “[W]ithout on-the-record findings, there can be no exclusion under” § 3161(h)(7)(A). *Id.* at 507. Moreover, any such failure cannot be harmless. *Id.* at 509; *see also United States v. Ramirez-Cortez*, 213 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2000) (explaining that a judge ordering an ends-of-justice continuance must set forth explicit findings on the record “either orally or in writing”).

Based on the plain text of the Speedy Trial Act—which *Zedner* emphasizes as both mandatory and inexcusable—General Orders 611, 612, and 617 require specific supplementation. Ends-of-justice continuances are excludable only if “the judge granted such continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A). Moreover, no such period is excludable unless “the court sets forth, in the record of the case, either orally or in writing, its reason or finding that the ends of justice served by the granting of such continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.” *Id.*

The General Orders exclude delay in the “ends of justice.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7) (Local Code T4). Although the Speedy Trial Act does not directly address continuances stemming from pandemics, natural disasters, or other emergencies, this Court has discretion to order a continuance in such circumstances. For example, the Ninth Circuit affirmed a two-week ends-of-justice continuance following Mt. St. Helens’ eruption. *Furlow v. United States*, 644 F.2d 764 (9th Cir. 1981). The court recognized that the eruption made it impossible for the trial to proceed. *Id.* at 767-68; *see also United States v. Correa*, 182 F. Supp. 326, 329 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (citing *Furlow* to exclude time following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the resultant public emergency). The coronavirus is posing a similar, albeit more enduring, barrier to the prompt proceedings mandated by the statutory rules.

In light of the societal context created by the foregoing, this Court should consider the following case-specific facts in finding excludable delay appropriate in this particular case under the ends-of-justice exception, § 3161(h)(7) (Local Code T4).¹ If continued, this Court should designate a new date

¹ The parties note that General Order 612 acknowledges that a district judge may make “additional findings to support the exclusion” at the judge’s discretion. General Order 612, ¶ 5 (E.D. Cal. March 18, 2020).

for the change of plea. *United States v. Lewis*, 611 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting any pretrial continuance must be “specifically limited in time”).

STIPULATION

Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel of record, and defendants, by and through defendants’ counsel of record, hereby stipulate as follows:

1. By previous order, this matter was set for a status conference on September 21, 2020.

2. By this stipulation, defendant now moves to continue the status conference to December 7, 2020, at 1 p.m. and to exclude time between September 21, 2020, and December 7, 2020, under Local Code T4.

3. The parties agree and stipulate, and request that the Court find the following:

a) Counsel for defendant desires additional time to confer with his clients, conduct further investigation, and reach a potential resolution.

b) Counsel for defendant believes that failure to grant the above-requested continuance would deny him/her the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.

c) The government does not object to the continuance.

d) In addition to the public health concerns cited by General Order 617, and presented by the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, an ends-of-justice delay is particularly apt in this case because the defendants do not consent to proceed using videoconferencing or telephone conferencing pursuant to General Order 614.

e) Based on the above-stated findings, the ends of justice served by continuing the case as requested outweigh the interest of the public and the defendant in a trial within the original date prescribed by the Speedy Trial Act.

f) For the purpose of computing time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3161, et seq., within which trial must commence, the time period of September 21, 2020 to December 7, 2020, inclusive, is deemed excludable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A), B(iv) (Local Code T4) because it results from a continuance granted by the Court at defendant’s request on the basis of the Court’s finding that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the

best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

4. Nothing in this stipulation and order shall preclude a finding that other provisions of the Speedy Trial Act dictate that additional time periods are excludable from the period within which a trial must commence.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

Dated: September 15, 2020

McGREGOR W. SCOTT
United States Attorney

/s/ KAREN A. ESCOBAR
KAREN A. ESCOBAR
Assistant United States Attorney

Dated: September 15, 2020

/s/ DAVID TORRES
DAVID TORRES
Counsel for Defendant
ELENO FERNANDEZ-
GARCIAJOSEPH D.
SANFORD

FINDINGS AND ORDER

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 15, 2020

/s/ Sheila K. Oberto

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE